

8226. f. 65.

O B S E R V A T I O N S

Relative to the Resources of the East India Company
for Productive Remittance; and the National Loss
occasioned by the Importation of the same Species
of Cotton Goods which can be manufactured in
Great Britain.

23 THE British Territories in India abound in various raw materials
exceedingly valuable, and of great importance to the home Ma-
nufactures.

Many of these raw materials are said to be already cultivated to a
considerable extent, and others are capable of being carried to a height
calculated to raise the profits on the commerce of India exceedingly be-
yond what has been experienced under the present system of the Com-
pany.

The resource for this profit unquestionably arises from the sudden in-
crease and great magnitude of the home Manufactures.

By adapting, therefore, the system of the East India Trade in some
measure to the present state of the Commerce and Manufactures of
Great Britain, new sources of productive remittance would open to the
Company, which have not yet been explored.

The article of fine cotton wool claims a pre-eminence over every
thing else.

A

Since

Since the late improvements have been made of spinning the finest yarns upon the mule jennies, this cotton has been so eagerly sought for, that the enormous price of 5s. sterling per pound has been given for some small parcels imported into Ostend. It is called *Amood Cotton*. The fibre is very fine, but not of a long staple. The specimens upon which experiments have been made fully prove, that if such cotton can be imported by the East India Company, it will always command a very high price, and meet a ready market to the extent of about six millions of pounds, without interfering in the most distant degree with the growths of the West India Islands, as the soil and climate is not only incapable of producing this species of cotton to any profit, but the present consumption, exclusive of these six millions, extends to no less than nine millions of pounds more than is raised in the British Colonies at present; for of twenty-two millions of cotton wool now consumed, Great Britain pays at present upwards of one million two hundred thousand pounds sterling to foreign countries, a large proportion of which will no doubt be transferred by degrees, and with great justice, to the British Islands.

The fine Amood Cotton of India could have been purchased at Surat some years ago at 90 rupees per candy of 780lb. English; but (as it is said to have fluctuated since that period) in the estimate which is now to be made, it will be supposed to cost 180 rupees, which is cent. per cent. on the former prices; and this partly on account of the Cotton being garbled in the best manner.

Upon this data the following statement will shew the great probable advantages which would result to the East India Company, by importing the raw material, in preference to Manufactured Goods.

Let it be supposed that sixteen ships, properly constructed for the purpose, are selected for this trade, to commence with two or three ships, and to encrease by degrees as the cultivation of this fine cotton could be augmented.



When

When this system is carried into complete execution, the statement will stand thus :

	<i>l.</i>	<i>s.</i>	<i>d.</i>
6,000,000 pounds of fine Amood Cotton packed into 20,000 bales, of 300 pounds each, of clean well picked cotton, at 180 rupees per candy, or 8d. per pound sterling, reckoning each rupee at 2s. 6d.*	200,000	0	0
Freight of 16 ships, each carrying 1250 bales of 300 pounds each, being 375,000 pounds of cotton, or 6,000,000 in the whole, supposed to be liberally paid at 8d. per pound, or 12,500l. for each ship †	200,000	0	0
Allowance to the contractors at Surat for repacking the cotton into proper bales for good stowage ‡, at 3 rupees per candy	7,500	0	0
Freight of 20,000 bales of cotton from Surat to Bombay, at 2 rupees per pack	5000	0	0
Expences of lading, housing and re-shipping at Bombay for Europe, with other incidental charges, at 3 rupees per pack	7,500	0	0
Commission to the Company's servants, at 5 per cent. on the nett cost	10,000	0	0
Carried over,	430,000	0	0

* The present exchange settled by the mercantile body at Bombay is only 2s. 3d. sterling for each rupee, which is much in favour of the above calculation.

† If the Cotton here alluded to is thoroughly freed from every kind of foulness, the staple may be so compressed as to admit of each ship carrying 1500 bales with the same ease as 1250 bales of the Cotton lately imported. It is indeed the custom at present to pack the Cotton into bales, each containing one half candy, or 390 lb. which may be continued, if necessary; but the above reduction is made on the supposition, that after every particle of foulness is taken out, each bale would be reduced to the above standard of 300 futtle pounds, or thereabouts.

‡ The bales of East India Cotton which have lately come home are extremely well packed. The length of the bale is 3 ft. 3 inch.—Its breadth 3 ft.—And 2 ft. 4 inch. in thickness.

Brought

	£.	s.	d.
Brought forward	430,000	0	0
Interest of money advanced until in cash at home, at 5 per cent. *	10,000	0	0
	440,000	0	0
Expences of landing in England, with all other ex- pences, until sold, at 5 per cent. on the cost	10,000	0	0
Total cost of these 20,000 bales of fine Amood Cotton in London, after making a liberal allowance for every article, being equal to 1s. 6d. per pound, when brought to sale,	450,000	0	0

It has already been stated, that this fine Amood Cotton has been sold at 5s. per pound. But in this estimate it shall be reduced to three shillings, on which terms a contract could be made for any quantity at this moment.

20,000 bales therefore, containing 6,000,000 of pounds, at 3s. per pound, is	900,000	0	0
Deduct from the gross sales the first cost, freight and charges on this cotton, as above stated,	450,000	0	0
Remains a profit of cent. per cent.	450,000	0	0

This must appear an immense object to the Company; for even admitting that the first cost extended to 1s. per pound at Surat, if the real fine cotton can only be procured, the profit would still greatly exceed what can be obtained on any other article of commerce.

It is impossible, without a knowledge of a great variety of minutiae positively to say that the scheme is practicable to the extent upon which this estimate is made; but certain it is, that the experiment may be

* The allowance of 40,000l. made in the above calculation for re-packing the Cotton, freight from Surat to Bombay, with charges and interest of money, are all supposed to be burdens upon this trade, which the Company might save, as their servants have no commission; and the allowance of 180 rupees per candy is believed by good judges to be more than sufficient to purchase the finest Cotton, and pay the first cost, and all charges, until shipped at Bombay. The profit therefore may be estimated at nearly Half a Million Sterling!

tried

tried at no expence whatever to the Company, as the ships from Bombay frequently return without a full freight.

It is indeed admitted, that the coarse and middle qualities of cotton would not answer, not only on account of the high freight, but because it would be inexpedient to disturb the system of the West India planters, who are encreasing the culture of these qualities of cotton wool; and also because it might in some degree trench upon the commerce in this article carried on to Muscat, Mocha, Malabar, Bengal and China*, which in the operation of the proposed system of encreasing the importations by degrees, would in no respect be abridged: and it might possibly happen, that this apparent competition would be useful in keeping these markets more steady than they have hitherto been.

In addition to the great advantages likely to result from importing the fine Amood Cotton and other growths of the same quality, there appears to be a considerable resource in the article of Indigo, which in such a country as India might be easily encreased, and thereby enable the British Manufacturers to transfer to the Company above 300,000l. sterling yearly, which they at present pay to foreign nations.

It is also well worth the trouble and expence of an accurate investigation, to know how far the valuable article of cochineal might be produced to advantage in some of the districts of the British territories in India. The climate is said to be favourable for this particular purpose, which if effected would transfer to the Company a further sum of 350,000l. per annum, said to be paid to foreigners.

Madder roots are now consumed in great quantities in the various Manufactures carried on in Great Britain; and it is supposed from 80 to 100,000l. sterling annually is paid to the Dutch for this dye stuff.

* The trade from Bombay to Bengal in Cotton Wool, which formerly extended to the enormous quantity of 12,000 bales annually, is now reduced to about 2000 bales. The greatest part at present goes to China, where the coarsest staple bears as good a price as the fine; therefore the exportation of the best Amood Cotton to Britain would not interfere in the least with the country trade, as the Chinese make no distinction as to growth or quality.

The same article is said to be produced in India of a much superior quality, and in every respect exceedingly more valuable and better adapted for producing finer colours and a richer dye.

The return therefore from madder may fairly be estimated at 100,000l. as soon as the East India Company can supply the whole consumption, in which they ought to have a preference.

It might also be possible to encrease the quantity of raw silk, by turning the attention of the natives in a greater degree to this valuable commodity.

To these leading articles might likewise be added *Silk Cotton* and *Nankeen Cotton*, both of which would pay a handsome freight.

Gums of different kinds *, and various saline substances, dye stuffs and drugs of different kinds might not only be brought home with much advantage to the Company, but such raw materials would prove of the greatest national benefit when applied to the printing trade and various other manufactures.

These observations are hazarded with great deference to the opinions of those whose information may have extended farther.

In considering, however, the state of Great Britain and India at the present moment, it is but too evident that a change of system, with regard to the commerce of the two countries, is indispensibly necessary; and the question is, "how such a change can be established with the greatest advantages to both?"

A considerable proportion of the Manufactured Goods of India are said to produce no profit to the Company; and from the growing competition in Great Britain, there is less probability than ever that any favourable alteration will take place. In this view an attention to the

* If Gums could be imported so as to sell at 40l. per ton, an immense quantity would be used in the Manufactures, perhaps equal to 100,000l. per annum.

raw materials of India is certainly an object of great importance, and well worth the consideration of those respectable individuals who direct the commercial affairs of this Great Company.

Until the expedient is tried, it is impossible to say whether the industry of the Hindoos * may not be partly turned to purposes more beneficial than in earning the scanty pittance they receive for their Manufactures.

In warm climates the cultivation of the soil has in most countries been considered as exceedingly more productive, than by applying human labour to any other branch of industry.

With regard to the commerce between Great Britain and India as it is at present carried on, it is certainly a most interesting subject, and highly incumbent on every man of property in the British Nation, fully to weigh the general tendency and effect of this trade, that it may be clearly and unequivocally understood. In order to this, it may first be useful to know, *that Great Britain is at this moment in possession of every power necessary to carry the Cotton Manufactory to an extent which will go exceedingly beyond the whole consumption of Great Britain; and that these powers are capable of being considerably increased.*

The state of the trade of India, and particularly its situation as it stands opposed to the Home Manufactures at the present moment, will be best explained, by referring to the following statements, which were made up from authentic materials in the hands of an eminent broker in London :

* The importation of Cotton from Bombay to Bengal having been reduced of late above 10,000 bales annually, seems to prove incontestibly, that the industry of the Hindoos in that part of the British Territories in India has been turned successfully to the cultivation of the raw material.

The finest Cotton, from which the best Muslins are made, is produced in Bengal, and might be carried to a very considerable extent.

An

An ACCOUNT, shewing the Aggregate Quantity of Muslins, Callicoes and Nankeens, brought to sale by the East India Company for the last seven years, distinguishing each year.

	Pieces of Muslin.	Pieces of Callico.	Pieces of Nankeens.	Total imported and sold.
1780	142836	239605	8032	390473
1781	80491	172517	24131	277139
1782	115898	224790	51723	392411
1783	137120	146999	27933	312052
1784	220717	279500	18323	518540
1785	330151	369534	20159	719844
1786	274535	341211	41364	657110
	1301748	1774156	191665	3267569

General Average 185964 253450 27380 466794

	Pieces of Muslin.	Pieces of Callico.	Pieces of Nankeens.	Total.
Sold by the East India Company				
in 1787	304762	403875	83009	791646
Average of 7 yrs.	185964	253450	27380	466794

Increase of goods
fold in 1787 118798 150425 55629 324852

Aggregate Increase of Goods in the year 1787.

Muslins 118798

Callicos 150425

Nankeens. 55629

324852 pieces

An ACCOUNT, shewing the Reduction of Prices at the East India Sales.

	the average of	per piece.	difference.
Fine India Coffee Muslins, which sold in 1783, at 154s.	1787,	at 100s.	about 50 per cent.
were sold in - - - - -	1783,	at 54s.	60 per cent.
Inferior sort, 20½ yds. which sold in - - - - -	1787,	at 34s.	100 per cent.
were sold in - - - - -	1783,	at 39s.	50 per cent.
Lowest quality ditto, which sold in - - - - -	1787,	at 19s. 11d.	50 per cent.
were sold in - - - - -	1783,	at 154s.	50 per cent.
Doreas, or striped Muslins, which sold in - - - - -	1787,	at 100s.	50 per cent.
were sold in - - - - -	1783,	at 65s. 6d.	33 per cent.
Ditto, which sold in - - - - -	1787,	at 45s.	
Mulmuls, or thin Muslins, 20 yds. which sold in - - - - -	1783,	at 90s.	
were sold in - - - - -	1787,	at 65s. 6d.	

Two pieces of coarse Coffee Muslins sold in 1787 pay no more duty than one piece sold in 1783, when the duty of 18 per cent. *ad valorem* was put upon these goods, in place of the old East India duty.

This statement conveys a great deal of interesting information. It shews, that the sales at the India House encreased exceedingly at that particular period, when the great augmentation of the powers of machinery had enabled the British artists to double their Manufacture.

It shews a rapid reduction in the prices of India goods, in consequence of the system of the Company to press forward their merchandize, without any regard to the original cost; thereby annihilating those laws of competition which brings every article to its natural level. And hence arises the distress of which the British Manufacturers complain.

In asserting their ability to manufacture every article of cotton goods that comes from India, they argue, that it is a most fallacious conclusion to say that the major part of the 791,646 pieces of goods brought to sale in 1787 is worth any more to the nation than the weight of the raw material of which these goods are composed; and that in so far as such importations extend to the abridgement of the labour of the people, in so far even the raw material itself is sunk to less than nothing in the calculation; as the support of a great multitude in idleness or unproductive labour—the diminution of revenue from a decreased consumption

sumption of articles liable to duty, and the loss of the produce of the industry of women and children, when combined with ingenious machinery, goes exceedingly beyond any advantage which can arise from vending the produce of the labour of distant countries; in the progress of which nothing is added to the real national strength, or to the actual resources of the state. It is in the bosom of the country alone, that the sinews of war and all those powers are to be found which render a nation great and respectable. But in order to assist the mind in conceiving the extent of the fallacy which supposes a remittance of the territorial revenues of India in goods similar to the British Manufactures to be of real utility to the nation, the following statement of an account charge and discharge between the two countries, is made up.

An ACCOUNT of Charge and Discharge between the British Nation and the Territories acquired in the East Indies.

D E B T O R.

To the amount of labour and the expence of the powers of Machinery lost to this country, by the annual importation of 800,000 pieces of Cotton goods, of qualities similar to those now manufactured in Great Britain, estimated at 25s. per piece - - - 1,000,000

C R E D I T O R.

By the average annual amount of Cotton goods manufactured in India, and imported into Europe (supposed to be purchased with the product of territorial revenue) at first cost - - - 1,500,000
Deduct from this the amount of the British Manufactures exported annually to India - - - 300,000
Deduct the amount of the sum which the Company are supposed to apply yearly in liquidating their debts, and paying yearly - - - 1,00,000
1,300,000

Net Balance which remains for expences, and for a proportion of the dividend supposed to arise from this branch of the Company's trade to the country, as an encrease of capital not formerly brought in, 200,000

National loss by that branch of the East India trade, connected with the importation of Cotton Goods manufactured - - - 800,000

1,000,000

To

To those who may be induced to examine this statement with critical accuracy, it may be proper to observe, that it is taken in round numbers, merely to elucidate the proposition; and represented only in the light of a *National Account*, in which the Company are not supposed to have any concern. In this view it is contended, that no remittance whatever that arises out of this particular branch of the Company's trade can be considered as a national benefit, unless such remittance adds to the general capital of the country, which in the present instance does not appear to be the case; otherwise, the whole nett sum which arises from the Company's sales would be applied so far in the general expences upon the trade in England, and the remainder would be divided. The dividends, however, not having extended beyond 8 per cent. the surplus (being appropriated to the payment of debts due to the nation or to individuals) may indeed realize, but can in no respect add to the aggregate property of the country, as the debts so paid had already constituted a part of this general capital.

Thus it appears, that the trade of India, under the present circumstances of the Company, considered in connection with the peculiar situation of the British Cotton Manufactory, is really a serious misfortune to the country.

If to this is added the exportation of the enormous sum of 700,000*l.* annually in specie, for an article that it has also been asserted may be procured to the extent of ten ship-loads yearly, from investments which could be made by improving the exclusive right of the Company in the valuable articles of salt-petre and opium in the British territories in Bengal, it is greatly to be lamented, that a revision of a commercial system, capable of being turned to such beneficial purposes, and yet productive of such mischief to the nation, should not immediately take place.

It is true, that the specie so exported yields a profit of 200,000*l.* to the Company; but this is more than swallowed up at once in the charges of merchandize, which upon their whole trade are said not to amount to less than 230,000*l.* per annum.

If

If the measures of Government (able unquestionably as they are in a national point of view) have given to the East India Company the complete possession and monopoly of the tea trade at a great public expence; if the same system has fostered and protected this Company at various periods, under circumstances of great pecuniary distress; if these reiterated aids have enabled the Directors to weather a variety of storms, and to place their affairs in the prosperous situation in which they now stand; can it be supposed that, as the first commercial body in the world, they will forget that spring from whence their resources on every difficult emergency were drawn? Can it be doubted for a moment that, as Englishmen interested in common with their fellow subjects in the general welfare of the state, they will not be stimulated from a sense of favour, as well as a love for their country, to adapt their commercial regulations * to that particular system which shall give free scope to the industry and the enterprize of the British people. It is only supposed to be necessary for the Company to examine their own resources for extended commerce, in order to discover, that the interest of Great Britain and India are the same.

It has already been stated, that great and manifest advantages would probably result to the Company, from the importation of the finest Surat Cotton, called *Amood* †.

As the ships freighted at present seldom make above four voyages, an economical system might be formed, by turning such half-worn vessels into this line of commerce.

* The raw materials of the produce of the British territories in India are said by a late writer (who speaks from his own actual information) to be so various, extensive and important, as to furnish the country on low and advantageous terms with every article for the Home Manufactures. In the provinces of Sur and Broch, and other districts on both sides of the Gulph of Cambay, there grows a least as much Cotton as may extend to twenty-five millions of pounds.

† Besides the *Amood* Cotton which is always shipped from Bombay, it may be practicable to send a considerable quantity of the very fine staple which is raised in Bengal, and which by proper attention might certainly be increased very considerably. It is said, that Cotton, even of a superior quality to the *Amood*, is produced in the British Territories of Bengal, and that only the coarser sort is sent from Bombay.

Such

Such ships, when thoroughly repaired ; their guns reduced ; and such alterations made as might render them better adapted for the Cotton trade, would probably run four voyages to Bombay before they became unfit for service.

In order however to render the system complete, those in the immediate management must perceive, that it would be absolutely necessary that those ships should sail regularly in the month of March each year, so as to be ready to leave Bombay in the month of October following ; that the same ship (if possible) might enter upon a second voyage the following year ; but if by any accident a disappointment should ensue, there could be no difficulty in filling up the chasm, as the very liberal freight given, added to the frequency of the voyages, would make it an object to many private adventurers, to fit out ships for the Company's service, in case they did not incline to become owners themselves.

Such ships would be useful in carrying out merchandize, military stores and provisions, as well as troops when necessary for the settlements in that part of India ; and the Company's servants could, with the greatest ease, by a little previous arrangement, have a sufficient quantity of cotton wool prepared and ready on the arrival each year of the ships that might be dispatched in this trade.

If facilities are necessary to acquire the finest cotton, the Company certainly does or ought to possess a superior power and influence over individuals. And it should not on this occasion be forgotten, that great advantages in this trade are to be acquired by freeing the cotton of every particle of foulness, as well as every mixture of tinged or inferior staple before it is packed up. In short, nothing should be made up into bales but the purest cotton ; by which means it would not only compress into a much smaller compass, and consequently become much better stowage ; but the value of such cotton would be exceedingly encreased at the British market, while the freight would be considerably reduced, by leaving behind the seeds and other mixtures, which pay a freight to Europe, and are not only a great injury to the sale and value of the cotton ; but the picking alone costs 4d. per pound in Great Britain, while the people of India could be profitably employed in performing the same operation at 1d.

It is impossible to be too attentive to the great object of shipping no cotton that is not perfectly clean. It should in fact be put in that precise state in which it is placed by the women of India, previous to its being spun into yarns. By this operation its value would be encreased one third at least; and nearly three hundred pounds of this cotton could be packed within the cubical limits of a box of tea, and would certainly afford as liberal a freight; which removes at once every shadow of objection which was supposed to exist against the importation of this article on the score of stowage, or indeed upon any grounds whatsoever; for it is impossible to conceive an article of commerce so completely within the reach of the Company, that in point of profit is apparently so desirable. And surely it will be admitted, that the facilities which the Company possess will enable them at all times to establish and to secure a decided preference, both as to quantity and quality.

The same reasoning will apply to every other raw material of India. The executive government of the country can not only encourage an encreased cultivation, but can obtain the produce of the soil at moderate prices.

The gum trade, which has been in a manner lost to India, might probably be regained, by attempting to open and extend the intercourse necessary to procure this article on the east side of Africa; in the gulphs of Mocha and Persia; and at the ports of Aden and Muscat.

Dye woods of various kinds are said to abound along the Malabar and Coromandel Coasts; and the climate and soil of India is so congenial to the production of the raw materials already mentioned, as sources of productive remittance, that it is really very much to be regretted, that some effectual progress has not been made in exploring the extent of these useful branches, in order to understand clearly how far they could be made subservient to the interests of both countries in the way of commerce. But above all, since the fine cotton wool of Surat became such an object of profit as it has been in this country during the last three years, it seems wonderful that not even a single bale of this raw material should be brought home by way of experiment, when it could have been so easily done without any expence whatever, as the Bengal ships are seldom fully freighted: nor ought any legislative restriction to have

have proved a bar to such an useful experiment, as the slightest application to Parliament would have completely removed every thing of this sort.

But independent of all these facilities which the East India Company unquestionably possess with regard to the raw materials, their resources for the employment of the Hindoos in Manufactures are perhaps greater at this moment than at any former period *: for it is believed to be in the power of the British Government to give great assistance to the Company, in opening their trade again to Egypt and the adjacent countries, by the Red Sea, where immense quantities of cotton goods are consumed, and where the trade might possibly be carried to such an extent, and remittances made, through this medium, aided by the raw materials, as to render the importation of Manufactured Goods into Great Britain (so injurious both to the Company and the nation) *unnecessary*.

It is certainly not yet too late to try these expedients, and others, which, from a more perfect knowledge of the subject, must have come under the consideration of the Court of Directors.

In the present situation of the Callico and Muslin Manufactures in Great Britain it is evident to demonstration, that a new system on the part of the East India Company is become in every point of view *indis-*

* If the trade carried on by the East India Company could be modernized, and adapted to the present state of Great Britain, the remittances might probably be made nearly according to the following arrangement; which would certainly prove beneficial to both countries.

1. By encreasing the exportation of <i>cotton wool, opium, salt-petre, and other articles</i> sent from the British Territories in India to China, to be invested in tea for the home market, and remitted circuitously, thereby saving the exportation of specie	900,000	0	0
2. By recovering the trade in Manufactured Goods to Turkey and Europe, suppose	500,000	0	0
3. By importing annually to Britain Manufactured Goods, not interfering with the British	700,000	0	0
4. By importing Madder Roots and additional quantity of Indigo, Raw Silk, Gums, Drugs, and other raw materials	500,000	0	0
5. By importing to Britain the fine Amood and Bengal Cotton	900,000	0	0
Aggregate	3,500,000	0	0
		<i>possibly</i>	

penfibly neceffary; for were it even to be admitted, that the prefent diftrefs of the Manufacturers and cotton fpinners was only temporary; and that the trade would go on and flourish as formerly; what would be the iffue of this progrefs?—Unquestionably, the goods of India would be at laft compelled to give way to the Home Manufactures.

In every light therefore in which the fubject can be viewed, the crisis is no lefs important to the Eaft India Company than to the numerous Britifh Artifts who depend on the Cotton Manufactory.

By encreafing the quantity of goods progressively at the public fales;—by rendering thofe fales much more frequent than formerly; and by reducing the prices ftep by ftep;—by holding out to the Public a profpect of *an encreafed quantity of goods and a ftill greater reduction of prices* on the fpur of an occafion, when the Britifh Manufacturers, by an extended trade, are unable to combat the ftorm; no doubt the Eaft India Company have it in their power to occafion a fpecies of diftrefs and calamity which would be productive of the moft ferious mifchiefs to this country; for it would extend broad and wide, and affect every intereft in the ftate.

The Crisis is important! And the moment feems to be arrived when the great queftion muft be decided by the juft criterion of National Policy—*On what footing the Competition in the Home Market between the Cotton Manufactures of India and Great Britain is to ftand in time coming?*

A line muft unquestionably be drawn, by which the exercife of powers, fo hostile to every idea of juft and fair competition, muft be reftained. It is worthy the patriotifm and liberality of fentiment which this Great Company poffefs, as Englifhmen interefted in the welfare of their country, even to promote a meafure that fhall quiet the minds of the Manufacturers, by placing them in a fituation where no public meafure, whether adventitious, or premeditated, fhall crush and ruin them in a moment!

London, 15th April, 1788.



F I N I S.

